United Nations E/CN.7/2018/L.4

Economic and Social Council

Distr.: Limited
9 February 2018

Original: English

Commission on Narcotic Drugs
Sixty-first session
Vienna, 12–16 March 2018
Items 6 and 7 of the provisional agenda*
Implementation of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem

Follow-up to the special session of the General Assembly on the world drug problem held in 2016, including the seven thematic areas of the outcome document of the special session

Pakistan: draft resolution

Strengthening efforts to prevent drug use in educational settings

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Fully aware that the world drug problem constitutes a serious threat to public health and to the safety and well-being of humanity, including children and young people and their families and communities,

Bearing in mind that the world drug problem is a common and shared responsibility that should continue to be addressed in a multilateral setting through effective and increased international cooperation and that demands an integrated, multidisciplinary, mutually reinforcing, balanced, scientific evidence-based and comprehensive approach,

Reaffirming its unwavering commitment to ensuring that all aspects of demand reduction and related measures, supply reduction and related measures, and international cooperation are addressed in full conformity with the purposes and the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, international law and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[1] with full respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of States, the principle of non-intervention in the internal affairs of States, all human rights, fundamental freedoms, the inherent dignity of all individuals and the principles of equal rights and mutual respect among States,

Reaffirming also its determination to address public health, safety and social problems resulting from drug abuse and to promote a society free of drug abuse,

Recalling its resolutions in which it put emphasis on preventing drug use among children and youth, and reiterating that children and youth are our most precious asset,

* E/CN.7/2018/1.

[1] General Assembly resolution 217 A (III).

V.18-00666 (E)

Please recycle

Recalling also that in the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem[2] and in the outcome document of the thirtieth special session of the General Assembly, entitled "Our joint commitment to effectively addressing and countering the world drug problem",[3] Member States recognized, inter alia, the need to work with children and youth in multiple settings, including educational settings, with a view to preventing drug use among children and youth,

Noting with concern the challenges posed by drug use and drug use disorders in educational settings, which can seriously undermine national efforts aimed at providing opportunities for the healthy and safe development of children and youth,

Emphasizing that educational settings have a significant role to play in promoting health and, in particular, education on drug use prevention among children and youth, as well as healthy lifestyles through curricular and extracurricular activities, including sports,

Recalling the publication entitled *School-based Education for Drug Abuse Prevention*,[4] as well as the *International Standards on Drug Use Prevention* and *Good Policy and Practice in Health Education: Education Sector Responses to the Use of Alcohol, Tobacco and Drugs*, published by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the World Health Organization,

Noting with appreciation the ongoing efforts by Member States to prevent drug use among children and youth in educational settings, including through awareness-raising and prevention programmes, and recognizing the need to intensify those efforts,

Noting the ongoing work and initiatives by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, including capacity-building initiatives that seek to promote family, school and community-based prevention programmes such as the Families and Schools Together programme and the Youth Initiative,

1. *Urges* Member States, as part of their comprehensive drug demand reduction measures at the national level, to strengthen efforts, as appropriate, to prevent drug use in educational settings, in both the public and private sectors, including by developing and implementing comprehensive, scientific-evidence-based and tailor-made interventions and programmes aimed at providing children and youth with information regarding illicit drug use and its harmful effects and consequences, as well as drug use prevention, counselling and skills and opportunities to choose healthy lifestyles, and also urges Member States to promote safe and drug-free environments in educational settings;

2. *Encourages* Member States to enhance efforts to develop or update age-appropriate drug prevention curricula and to integrate them, as appropriate, into all levels of education at the national level with a view to promoting drug prevention in educational settings;

3. *Emphasizes* the significance of enhancing coordination and cooperation among all relevant national stakeholders, in particular education, health and law enforcement authorities, to develop, implement and regularly monitor and assess the impact of comprehensive interventions and programmes aimed at preventing drug use in educational settings;

4. *Invites* Member States to strengthen, as appropriate, interaction and partnerships with students, teachers, families and communities, as well as the private

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[2] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2009, Supplement No. 8* (E/2009/28), chap. I, sect. C.

[3] General Assembly resolution S-30/1, annex.

[4] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.04.XI.21.

sector and civil society, when designing and implementing comprehensive drug prevention interventions and programmes tailored to educational settings;

5. *Encourages* Member States to promote the exchange of good practices and experiences in preventing drug use in educational settings, and calls upon the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to facilitate such exchanges;

6. *Calls upon* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, as part of its efforts to promote follow-up to the prevention-related provisions of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem[2] and to the operational recommendations contained in the outcome document of the thirtieth special session of the General Assembly, entitled "Our joint commitment to effectively addressing and countering the world drug problem",[3] to assist Member States, upon request, in addressing, at the national level, the challenge of drug use in educational settings;

7. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to enhance, upon request, technical assistance and capacity-building programmes for the purpose of preventing drug use in educational settings, and also requests the Office to assist Member States in promoting research and data collection in this regard to enable them to better understand the challenge and respond to it more effectively;

8. *Invites* relevant international organizations and civil society organizations to assist Member States, upon request, in strengthening tailor-made drug prevention interventions and programmes for educational settings;

9. *Decides* to hold a thematic discussion on the topic of strengthening measures to prevent drug use in educational settings with a view to promoting the exchange of good practices on preventing drug use in educational settings;

10. *Invites* Member States and other donors to provide extrabudgetary resources for these purposes, in accordance with the rules and procedures of the United Nations;

11. *Requests* the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, as part of existing reporting obligations, to report to the Commission, at its sixty-third session, on the implementation of the present resolution.

United Nations E/CN.7/2018/L.4/Rev.1

Economic and Social Council

Distr.: Limited
15 March 2018

Original: English

Commission on Narcotic Drugs
Sixty-first session
Vienna, 12–16 March 2018
Agenda items 6 and 7
Implementation of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem

Follow-up to the special session of the General Assembly on the world drug problem held in 2016, including the seven thematic areas of the outcome document of the special session

Algeria, Andorra, Belarus, China, Indonesia, Pakistan, Russian Federation, Thailand and Viet Nam: revised draft resolution

Strengthening efforts to prevent drug abuse in educational settings[1]

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Fully aware that the world drug problem constitutes a serious challenge to public health and the safety and well-being of humanity, including children and young people and their families and communities,

Bearing in mind that the world drug problem is a common and shared responsibility that should continue to be addressed in a multilateral setting through effective and increased international cooperation and that demands an integrated, multidisciplinary, mutually reinforcing, balanced, scientific evidence-based and comprehensive approach,

Reaffirming its unwavering commitment to ensuring that all aspects of demand reduction and related measures, supply reduction and related measures, and international cooperation are addressed in full conformity with the purposes and the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, international law and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[2] with full respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of States, the principle of non-intervention in the internal affairs of States, all human rights, fundamental freedoms, the inherent dignity of all individuals and the principles of equal rights and mutual respect among States,

Reiterating its commitment to promoting the health, welfare and well-being of all individuals, families, communities and society as a whole, and facilitating healthy

[1] Such as schools, colleges and universities.
[2] General Assembly resolution 217 A (III).

Please recycle

lifestyles through effective, comprehensive, scientific evidence-based demand reduction initiatives at all levels, covering, in accordance with national legislation and the three international drug control conventions, prevention, early intervention, treatment, care, recovery, rehabilitation and social reintegration measures, as well as initiatives and measures aimed at minimizing the adverse public health and social consequences of drug abuse,

Reaffirming its determination to tackle the world drug problem and to actively promote a society free of drug abuse in order to help to ensure that all people can live in health, dignity and peace, with security and prosperity, and reaffirming its determination to address public health, safety and social problems resulting from drug abuse,

Recalling the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,[3] in which Member States committed themselves to ensuring healthy lives and promoting well-being for all at all ages, strengthening the prevention of substance abuse, and protecting human rights,

Recalling also its resolutions in which it put emphasis on preventing drug abuse by children and youth, and reiterating that children and youth are our most precious asset,

Recalling further that in the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem[4] and in the outcome document of the thirtieth special session of the General Assembly, entitled "Our joint commitment to effectively addressing and countering the world drug problem",[5] Member States recognized, inter alia, the need to work with children and youth in multiple settings, including educational and non-educational settings, with a view to preventing drug abuse among children and youth,

Recalling that the *International Standards in Drug Use Prevention* acknowledge that school attendance and attachment to schools are important measures to prevent drug abuse among children,

Recalling also the need to take effective and practical primary prevention measures that protect people, in particular children and youth, from drug use initiation by providing them with accurate information about the risks of drug abuse, by promoting skills and opportunities to choose healthy lifestyles and develop supportive parenting and healthy social environments, and by ensuring equal access to education and vocational training,

Noting with concern the challenges posed by drug abuse and drug use disorders in educational settings, which can seriously undermine national efforts aimed at providing opportunities for the health and well-being of children and youth,

Emphasizing that educational settings have a significant role to play in promoting education on drug abuse prevention among children and youth, as well as healthy lifestyles, through curricular and extracurricular activities, including sports, as well as primary prevention and early intervention programmes, among others, in education systems, as appropriate,

Noting the publication entitled *School-based Education for Drug Abuse Prevention*,[6] as well as the *International Standards on Drug Use Prevention* and *Good Policy and Practice in Health Education: Education Sector Responses to the Use of Alcohol, Tobacco and Drugs*, published by the United Nations Educational, Scientific

[3] General Assembly resolution 70/1.

[4] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2009, Supplement No. 8* (E/2009/28), chap. I, sect. C.

[5] General Assembly resolution S-30/1, annex.

[6] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.04.XI.21.

and Cultural Organization, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the World Health Organization,

Noting with appreciation the ongoing efforts by Member States to prevent drug use among children and youth in educational settings, including through effective, scientific evidence-based and context-sensitive awareness-raising and prevention programmes, and recognizing the need to intensify those efforts,

Noting the ongoing work and initiatives by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, including capacity-building initiatives that seek to promote family, school and community-based prevention programmes such as the Families and Schools Together programme and the Youth Initiative,

Noting also the ongoing work and initiatives by Member States, other relevant international organizations and civil society organizations to assist in the development and implementation of scientific evidence-based prevention programming and policies, for example the universal prevention curriculum,

1. *Urges* Member States, as appropriate and where consistent with relevant national law, as part of their comprehensive drug demand reduction measures at the national level, to strengthen efforts, as appropriate, to prevent drug abuse in educational settings, in both the public and private sectors, including by developing and implementing comprehensive, scientific evidence-based and tailor-made initiatives and programmes aimed at providing children and youth with information regarding drug abuse and its harmful effects and consequences, as well as drug use prevention, counselling and skills, resilience and opportunities to choose healthy lifestyles, and also urges Member States to promote safe and drug-free environments in educational settings;

2. *Encourages* Member States to enhance efforts to develop or update drug prevention curricula and to promote policies and tools that target relevant ages and risk factors in multiple settings, and to integrate them, as appropriate, into all levels of education with a view to advancing drug prevention in educational settings as part of a balanced national drug policy, as appropriate and in accordance with domestic law and priorities;

3. *Emphasizes* the significance of enhancing coordination and cooperation among all relevant stakeholders, in particular education, health and law enforcement authorities, as well as social and, as appropriate, religious authorities, to develop, implement and regularly monitor and assess the impact of comprehensive scientific evidence-based initiatives and programmes aimed at preventing drug abuse in educational settings;

4. *Invites* Member States to strengthen, as appropriate, interaction and partnerships with students, teachers, families and communities, including with a gender perspective, as well as the private sector and civil society, when designing and implementing comprehensive drug prevention initiatives and programmes tailored to educational settings;

5. *Encourages* Member States to promote the exchange of good practices and experiences in preventing drug use in educational settings, and calls upon the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to facilitate such exchanges;

6. *Calls upon* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, as part of its efforts to promote follow-up to the prevention-related provisions of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem[3] and to the operational recommendations contained in the outcome document of the thirtieth special session of the General Assembly, entitled "Our joint commitment to effectively addressing and countering the world drug problem",[4] to assist Member States, upon request, in addressing the challenge of drug use in educational settings;

7. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue to provide, upon request, support to Member States relating to technical assistance and

capacity-building programmes for the purpose of preventing drug use in educational settings, and also requests the Office to assist Member States in promoting research and data collection in this regard to better understand the challenge of drug use in educational settings and respond to it more effectively;

8. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to support Member States, upon request, in developing scientific evidence-based curricula aimed at training the relevant authorities on the latest techniques for the prevention of drug abuse in educational settings;

9. *Invites* Member States to increase, within their capacity, the availability, coverage and quality of gender-sensitive, scientific evidence-based prevention measures and tools in multiple settings reaching children and youth through drug abuse prevention programmes and public awareness-raising campaigns;

10. *Invites* relevant international organizations and civil society organizations, academia and the scientific community to assist Member States, upon request, in strengthening effective, scientific evidence-based drug prevention initiatives and programmes for educational settings;

11. *Decides* to continue discussions, during the sixty-second session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, on the topic of strengthening measures to prevent drug abuse in educational settings with a view to promoting the exchange of good practices on preventing drug use in educational settings;

12. *Invites* Member States and other donors to provide extrabudgetary resources for these purposes, in accordance with the rules and procedures of the United Nations;

13. *Requests* the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, as part of existing reporting obligations, to report to the Commission, at its sixty-second session, on the implementation of the present resolution.

United Nations E/CN.7/2018/L.5

Economic and Social Council

Distr.: Limited
12 February 2018

Original: English

Commission on Narcotic Drugs
Sixty-first session
Vienna, 12–16 March 2018
Item 5 of the provisional agenda*
Implementation of the international drug control treaties

Austria: draft resolution**

Laboratory support for the implementation of the scheduling decisions of the Commission of Narcotic Drugs

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Reaffirming, in accordance with its resolutions 50/4 of 16 March 2007 and 58/9 of 17 March 2015, the important role of drug analysis laboratories as part of national drug control systems and the value of laboratory results and data to criminal justice systems, law enforcement and health authorities and policymakers,

Reaffirming also, in accordance with its resolutions 52/7 of 20 March 2009 and 54/3 of 25 March 2011, that the reliability of the results of drug analysis laboratories has significant implications for, inter alia, law enforcement, as well as for the international harmonization of data and worldwide exchange and coordination of drug information,

Emphasizing the importance of ensuring the quality and reliability of the results of drug analysis laboratories, and emphasizing in particular that the quality and reliability of those results are a matter of protecting human rights,

Emphasizing that, to support countries in the implementation of the scheduling decisions of the Commission of Narcotic Drugs, it is essential to maintain and enhance the effectiveness and capacity of drug analysis laboratories and to ensure the continuity of their work,

Noting the ongoing efforts by the scientific and forensic work programme to enhance national and regional forensic capacity and facilitate the exchange of analytical laboratory data, including through the training courses held recently at the laboratory of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in Vienna,

Acknowledging the continuing need to maintain and enhance support for laboratories in their analytical work, for information-sharing and for other services, as well as for the training of experts,

* E/CN.7/2018/1.

** On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the European Union.

V.18-00699 (E)

Please recycle

Recalling the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971[1] and Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolutions 53/4 of 12 March 2010 and 54/3, in which it is recognized that the use of internationally controlled substances for scientific purposes is indispensable and that their availability for such purposes should not be unduly restricted, while their diversion and abuse should be prevented,

Stressing that access to reference materials on controlled substances for routine analytical laboratory work is an essential quality-assurance requirement for achieving reliable laboratory results and that such access should not be hampered by costs and unnecessarily complex administrative procedures for obtaining import and export authorizations,

1. *Calls upon* Member States to strengthen national drug analysis laboratories and to make efforts towards the effective exchange of forensic laboratory information on scheduled substances, including research and trend analysis;

2. *Requests* Member States, in accordance with its resolution 54/3, to further review and enhance national procedures, as appropriate and in accordance with the provisions of the international drug control conventions, to ease access to reference materials and test samples of internationally controlled substances for scientific purposes;

3. *Invites* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue to maintain a central source of reference standards for narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and their chemical precursors under international control and to make available to Member States chemical information and data on such substances upon request;

4. *Also invites* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, in the light of new analytical technologies and emerging challenges, to continue to support the analytical work of laboratories and ensure high quality standards by providing reference materials, identifying best practices, developing and updating relevant guidelines and research, and facilitating the exchange of laboratory information and data so that Member States can ensure their preparedness for the implementation of scheduling decisions;

5. *Calls upon* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, in accordance with resolution 52/7, to continue to evaluate, upon request, the performance of laboratories through its quality assurance programme for drug analysis laboratories and through the international collaborative exercises, and to provide laboratories with assistance to develop and enhance their services;

6. *Calls upon* Member States and relevant international and regional organizations, including the European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction, to continue to cooperate on a bilateral and multilateral basis, inter alia by sharing data, including chemical and analytical data, on recently scheduled substances;

7. *Invites* Member States and other donors to provide extrabudgetary resources for these purposes, in accordance with the rules and procedures of the United Nations.

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[1] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1019, No. 14956.

United Nations E/CN.7/2018/L.5/Rev.1

Economic and Social Council

Distr.: Limited
14 March 2018

Original: English

Commission on Narcotic Drugs
Sixty-first session
Vienna, 12–16 March 2018
Agenda item 5
Implementation of the international drug control treaties

Austria:* revised draft resolution

Laboratory support for the implementation of the scheduling decisions of the Commission of Narcotic Drugs

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Reaffirming, in accordance with its resolutions 50/4 of 16 March 2007 and 58/9 of 17 March 2015, the important role of drug analysis laboratories as part of national drug control systems and the value of laboratory results and data to criminal justice systems, law enforcement and health authorities, and policymakers,

Reaffirming also, in accordance with its resolutions 52/7 of 20 March 2009 and 54/3 of 25 March 2011, that the reliability of the results of drug analysis laboratories has significant implications for, inter alia, law enforcement, as well as for the international harmonization of data and worldwide exchange and coordination of drug information,

Emphasizing the importance of ensuring the quality and reliability of the results of drug analysis laboratories, and emphasizing in particular that the quality and reliability of those results are a matter of safeguarding human rights and fundamental freedoms and ensuring public safety and effective law enforcement,

Emphasizing that, to support countries in the implementation of the scheduling decisions of the Commission of Narcotic Drugs, it is essential to maintain and enhance the effectiveness and capacity of drug analysis laboratories and to ensure the continuity of their work,

Noting the ongoing efforts by the scientific and forensic work programme to enhance national and regional forensic capacity and facilitate the exchange of analytical laboratory data, including through the training courses held recently at the laboratory of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in Vienna,

Acknowledging the continuing need to maintain and enhance support for laboratories in their analytical work, for information-sharing and for other services, as well as for the training of experts,

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the European Union.

V.18-01529 (E)

Please recycle

Recalling the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971[1] and Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolutions 53/4 of 12 March 2010 and 54/3 of 25 March 2011, in which it is recognized that the use of internationally controlled substances for scientific purposes is indispensable and that their availability for such purposes should not be unduly restricted, while their diversion and abuse should be prevented,

Recalling also the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961,[2] in which it is recognized that the medical use of narcotic drugs continues to be indispensable for the relief of pain and suffering and that adequate provision must be made to ensure the availability of narcotic drugs for such purposes,

Stressing that access to reference materials on controlled substances for routine analytical laboratory work is an essential quality-assurance requirement for achieving reliable laboratory results and that such access should not be hampered by costs and unnecessarily complex administrative procedures for obtaining import and export authorizations,

1. *Calls upon* Member States to strengthen national drug analysis laboratories and to make efforts towards the effective exchange of forensic laboratory information on scheduled substances, including research and trend analysis, where possible;

2. *Requests* Member States, in accordance with its resolution 54/3, to further review and enhance national procedures, as appropriate and in accordance with the provisions of the international drug control conventions, to enable expedited access to and the exchange of reference materials and test samples of internationally controlled substances for scientific purposes;

3. *Invites* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue its efforts to maintain a central source of reference standards for narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and their chemical precursors under international control and to make available to Member States chemical information and data on such substances upon request;

4. *Also invites* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, in the light of new analytical technologies and emerging challenges, to continue to support the analytical work of laboratories and ensure high quality standards by providing reference materials, identifying best practices, developing and updating relevant guidelines and research, and facilitating the exchange of laboratory information and data so that Member States can ensure their preparedness for the implementation of scheduling decisions;

5. *Calls upon* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, in accordance with its resolution 52/7, to continue to evaluate, upon request, the performance of laboratories through its quality assurance programme for drug analysis laboratories and through the international collaborative exercises programme, and to provide laboratories with assistance to develop and enhance their services;

6. *Calls upon* Member States and relevant international and regional organizations to continue to cooperate on a bilateral and multilateral basis, inter alia by signing inter-agency memorandums of understanding, sharing data, including chemical, analytical and toxicological data, on recently scheduled substances;

7. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue to provide technical assistance to Member States, upon request, to ensure the implementation of the present resolution;

8. *Invites* Member States and other donors to provide extrabudgetary resources for these purposes, in accordance with the rules and procedures of the United Nations.

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[1] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1019, No. 14956.

[2] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 520, No. 7515.

United Nations E/CN.7/2018/L.6

Economic and Social Council

Distr.: Limited
13 February 2018

Original: English

Commission on Narcotic Drugs
Sixty-first session
Vienna, 12–16 March 2018
Item 7 of the provisional agenda*
Follow-up to the special session of the General Assembly on the world drug problem held in 2016, including the seven thematic areas of the outcome document of the special session

United States of America: draft resolution

Enhancing international cooperation to combat the synthetic opioid crisis

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Reaffirming its commitment to the goals and objectives of the three international drug control conventions, including concern about the health and welfare of humankind as well as the individual and public health-related, social and safety problems resulting from the abuse of synthetic opioids, including fentanyl-related compounds, and reaffirming further its determination to prevent and treat the abuse of such drugs and substances and prevent and counter their illicit cultivation, production, manufacture and trafficking,

Recalling the outcome document of the thirtieth special session of the General Assembly on the world drug problem, entitled "Our joint commitment to effectively addressing and countering the world drug problem",[1] in its entirety, reiterating that the operational recommendations contained therein are integrated, indivisible, multidisciplinary and mutually reinforcing and are aimed at a comprehensive, integrated and balanced approach to addressing and countering the world drug problem,

Acknowledging with grave concern the international challenge posed by the increased trafficking in synthetic opioids, in particular fentanyl-related compounds, to public health and security, and noting that drug traffickers are exploiting the market with innovative methods such as the sale of synthetic opioids and chemicals online and their distribution through the international mail system and express consignment carrier shipments so as to make available for the purpose of abuse an increasing number of synthetic opioids in addition to and as alternatives to internationally controlled drugs,

Recognizing that a comprehensive global response, including international scheduling of the most prevalent, persistent and harmful synthetic opioids, is required

* E/CN.7/2018/1.

[1] General Assembly resolution S-30/1, annex.

Please recycle

to curb the threat posed by trafficking in and abuse of synthetic drugs at the national, regional and international levels,

Determined to strengthen national and international action to address the challenges posed by synthetic opioids, including their adverse health consequences, and underscoring the importance of enhancing information-sharing and early-warning networks, developing appropriate national legislative, regulatory, prevention and treatment models and supporting the scientific evidence-based review and scheduling of the most prevalent, persistent and harmful substances,

Recognizing the important roles played by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the International Narcotics Control Board and the World Health Organization as the principal bodies and global focal points for the international surveillance of non-scheduled substances, including synthetic opioids,

Welcoming the publication by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in 2017 under the global Synthetics Monitoring: Analysis, Reporting and Trends programme entitled "Fentanyl and its analogues: 50 years on" as important for the enhancement of international understanding of the threats posed by fentanyl and its analogues,

Reiterating the importance of further strengthening existing international cooperation mechanisms for the control of synthetic opioids, including through the participation of Member States in international database platforms supported by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the International Narcotics Control Board, with a view to gathering information, on a voluntary basis, on all the factors relevant to the integral monitoring and analysis of trafficking and use trends related to synthetic opioids,

Noting with appreciation the efforts of the World Health Organization, including its Expert Committee on Drug Dependence, to regularly review new trends in synthetic opioids, in particular fentanyl-related compounds, for potential control under the international drug control conventions,

1. *Urges* Member States to strengthen cooperation efforts at the bilateral, regional and global levels to combat demand for and trafficking in synthetic opioids with a view to protecting the health and security of our citizenries;

2. *Calls upon* Member States to explore innovative approaches to more aggressively tackle the synthetic opioid crisis through emergency action, including a broadening of domestic controls of synthetic opioids, requests that Member States provide information to the Secretariat on national efforts to address the crisis no later than at its reconvened sixty-first session, in December 2018, and also requests the International Narcotics Control Board to report on any such information received from Member States during the reconvened sixty-first session;

3. *Urges* Member States to support the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the International Narcotics Control Board and the World Health Organization in accelerating the process of issuing recommendations for the inclusion of synthetic opioids in the international control regime, in particular through more frequent meetings of the Expert Committee on Drug Dependence of the World Health Organization and increased data-sharing using the existing online portals supported by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the International Narcotics Control Board;

4. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the International Narcotics Control Board and the World Health Organization to continue their efforts to develop new and innovative approaches to better address the issue of synthetic opioids, including by preventing and coping with their abuse by updating, publicizing and disseminating reports on the latest trafficking and use trends related to synthetic opioids, along with making such information accessible through the existing online portals and targeting new paradigms in the world drug problem;

5. *Urges* Member States to actively participate in early warning networks and promote the use of drug surveillance lists and voluntary controls and the sharing of relevant information through the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the International Narcotics Control Board, and the World Health Organization, within their respective mandates, and enhance bilateral, subregional, regional and international cooperation in the identification and reporting of synthetic opioids and incidents involving them and, to that end, strengthen the use of national, regional and international established reporting and information exchange systems, such as, where appropriate, the early warning advisory on new psychoactive substances and the global Synthetics Monitoring: Analysis, Reporting and Trends programme of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and Project Ion of the International Narcotics Control Board;

6. *Reaffirms* the commitment of Member States to share, as appropriate, relevant information with and strengthen the capacity of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the International Narcotics Control Board and the World Health Organization, and other relevant international and regional organizations to prioritize the review of the most prevalent, persistent and harmful synthetic opioids and to facilitate informed scheduling decisions by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs;

7. *Encourages* Member States, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the International Narcotics Control Board, and relevant regional and international organizations to collect data, analyse evidence and share information with respect to trafficking in synthetic opioids conducted via the Internet, the international mail system and express consignment carrier shipments, and to continue to strengthen legal, law enforcement and criminal justice responses, based on national legislation and international cooperation, so as to curb such activities;

8. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, together with the International Narcotics Control Board, to convene a meeting of governmental experts on the international crisis posed by synthetic opioids to learn more about the challenges and mobilize a coordinated and strategic international response;

9. *Welcomes* the initiatives of Member States to take action to enhance coordination regarding a global response to the threats posed by synthetic opioids at the national, regional and international levels, to learn more about the challenges posed by the synthetic opioid crisis and to advance strategic solutions as part of such a coordinated response;

10. *Invites* the Secretary-General to increase awareness of the critical threats posed by synthetic opioids by appointing a global focal point within the United Nations system to facilitate efforts by Member States to respond to the synthetic opioid crisis;

11. *Invites* Member States and other donors to consider providing extrabudgetary resources for the purposes described above, in accordance with the rules and procedures of the United Nations.

United Nations E/CN.7/2018/L.6/Rev.1

Economic and Social Council

Distr.: Limited
16 March 2018

Original: English

Commission on Narcotic Drugs
Sixty-first session
Vienna, 12–16 March 2018
Agenda item 7
Follow-up to the special session of the General Assembly on the world drug problem held in 2016, including the seven thematic areas of the outcome document of the special session

Belarus, Japan, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and United States of America: revised draft resolution

Enhancing and strengthening international and regional cooperation and domestic efforts to address the international threats posed by the non-medical use of synthetic opioids

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Reaffirming its commitment to the goals and objectives of the three international drug control conventions, including concern about the health and welfare of humankind as well as the individual and public health-related, social and safety problems resulting from the abuse of synthetic opioids, including fentanyl-related compounds, and reaffirming further its determination to prevent and treat the abuse of such drugs and substances and prevent and counter their illicit production, manufacture and trafficking,

Recalling the outcome document of the thirtieth special session of the General Assembly on the world drug problem, entitled "Our joint commitment to effectively addressing and countering the world drug problem",[1] in its entirety, reiterating that the operational recommendations contained therein are integrated, indivisible, multidisciplinary and mutually reinforcing and are aimed at a comprehensive, integrated and balanced approach to addressing and countering the world drug problem,

Recalling its resolution 53/4 of 12 March 2010, on promoting adequate availability of internationally controlled licit drugs for medical and scientific purposes while preventing their diversion and abuse, and its resolution 55/7 of 16 March 2012, on promoting measures to prevent drug overdose, in particular opioid overdose,

Acknowledging with grave concern the international challenge posed by the illicit manufacture of and trafficking in, and the non-medical use of, synthetic opioids, and their diversion in some cases, in particular fentanyl-related compounds, in part due to increased demand, in some cases, to public health, welfare and safety and law

[1] General Assembly resolution S-30/1, annex.

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enforcement and, in some cases, public security, as appropriate, and noting that drug traffickers are exploiting the market with new methods such as the sale of synthetic opioids and precursors online and their distribution through the international mail system and express consignment carrier shipments so as to make available for the purpose of abuse an increasing number of synthetic opioids in addition to and as alternatives to internationally controlled drugs,

Committed to ensuring the safety and security of individuals, societies and communities by intensifying its efforts to prevent and counter the illicit manufacture of and trafficking in synthetic opioids, as appropriate,

Noting that falsified or fraudulent substances, purporting to be medicine, that contain synthetic opioids are a matter of concern because they may endanger the health and welfare of humankind,

Recognizing that a comprehensive global response at the national, regional and international levels is required to curb the threat posed by the non-medical use of synthetic opioids, including through the international scheduling of the most prevalent, persistent and harmful synthetic opioids,

Determined to strengthen national and international action to address the challenges posed by the non-medical use of synthetic opioids, including their adverse health and social consequences, and underscoring the importance of enhancing information-sharing and early-warning networks, developing appropriate national legislative, regulatory, prevention and treatment models and supporting the scientific evidence-based review and scheduling of the most prevalent, persistent and harmful substances,

Recognizing the important role played by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, and the treaty-mandated roles of the International Narcotics Control Board and the World Health Organization, in collecting data to inform scheduling recommendations made to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, in particular as they relate to synthetic opioids,

Welcoming the publications by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime under the global Synthetics Monitoring: Analysis, Reporting and Trends programme entitled "Understanding the synthetic drug market: the NPS factor", of March 2018, and "Fentanyl and its analogues: 50 years on", of March 2017, as important for the enhancement of international understanding of the threats posed by fentanyl and its analogues,

Recalling its resolutions 55/1 of 16 March 2012, 56/4 of 15 March 2013, 57/9 of 21 March 2014, 58/11 of 17 March 2015, 59/8 of 22 March 2016 and 60/4 of 17 March 2017 on enhancing national and international action on new psychoactive substances, in particular relating to sharing information on supply reduction and demand reduction strategies and on emerging evidence about effective treatment models and by supporting the international drug scheduling system to meet the challenges posed by these substances, noting that Member States and relevant international and regional organizations need to enhance law enforcement actions in addressing new psychoactive substances as a type of synthetic drug, and noting also the relevance of those measures to the threat posed by the non-medical use of synthetic opioids,

Reiterating the importance of further strengthening existing international, regional and bilateral cooperation mechanisms for the control of the non-medical use of synthetic opioids, including through the participation of Member States in regional or international database platforms supported by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the International Narcotics Control Board, with a view to gathering information, on a voluntary basis, on all the factors relevant to the integral monitoring and analysis of trafficking and use trends related to the non-medical use of synthetic opioids,

Noting with appreciation the efforts of the World Health Organization, including its Expert Committee on Drug Dependence, to regularly review new trends in synthetic opioids, including fentanyl-related compounds, to inform recommendations on potential control under the international drug control conventions,

Noting the need for capacity-building to ensure the safety of law enforcement units in pursuing the illicit manufacture of and trafficking in synthetic opioids,

1. *Urges* Member States to strengthen cooperation efforts at the bilateral, regional and global levels to reduce demand for synthetic opioids for non-medical use and to counter illicit trafficking in synthetic opioids with a view to protecting public health, welfare and safety and law enforcement and, in some cases, public security, as appropriate;

2. *Also urges* Member States to improve access to controlled substances for medical and scientific purposes by appropriately addressing existing barriers in this regard, including those related to legislation, regulatory systems, health-care systems, affordability, the training of health-care professionals, education, awareness-raising, estimates, assessment and reporting, benchmarks for the consumption of substances under control, and international cooperation, coordination and assistance, while concurrently preventing their diversion, abuse and trafficking;

3. *Calls upon* Member States, as appropriate, to explore innovative approaches to more effectively address any threat posed by the non-medical use of synthetic opioids by involving all relevant sectors, such as broadening domestic and regional control over synthetic opioids, reinforcing health-care systems and building the capacity of law enforcement and health-care professionals to respond to this challenge;

4. *Also calls upon* Member States to take appropriate measures in accordance with national legislation, such as calling the attention of health-care professionals to the threats posed by the non-medical use of synthetic opioids and promoting cooperation with pharmaceutical manufacturers and distributors, as necessary, in order to prevent the abuse of prescribed synthetic opioids, including fentanyl;

5. *Requests* Member States, where applicable, to continue to provide information, within existing reporting requirements, to the Secretariat on national efforts to address the international challenge posed by the use of synthetic opioids for non-medical purposes, and requests the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, in consultation with the International Narcotics Control Board and the World Health Organization, within their respective mandates, to report to the Commission at its sixty-second session on any such information received from Member States;

6. *Encourages* Member States to support the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the International Narcotics Control Board and the World Health Organization in accelerating the process of issuing recommendations for the inclusion of synthetic opioids in the international control regime, in particular through more frequent meetings of the Expert Committee on Drug Dependence of the World Health Organization and increased data-sharing using the existing online portals supported by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the International Narcotics Control Board;

7. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the International Narcotics Control Board and the World Health Organization to continue their efforts, within existing programming, to develop new and innovative approaches to better address the threats posed by the non-medical use of synthetic opioids, including treatment and prevention of their abuse, by updating, publicizing and disseminating reports on the latest trafficking and use trends related to the non-medical use of synthetic opioids, along with making such information accessible through the existing online portals and targeting new paradigms in the world drug problem;

8. *Encourages* Member States to actively participate in early warning networks and promote, as appropriate, the use of drug surveillance lists and controls

and the sharing of relevant information through the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the International Narcotics Control Board and the World Health Organization, within their respective mandates, and enhance bilateral, subregional, regional and international cooperation in the identification and reporting of the threats posed by the non-medical use of synthetic opioids and incidents involving them and, to that end, strengthen the use of national, regional and international established reporting and information exchange systems, such as, where appropriate, the early warning advisory on new psychoactive substances and the global Synthetics Monitoring: Analysis, Reporting and Trends programme of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and Project Ion of the International Narcotics Control Board;

9. *Invites* Member States to promote the inclusion in national drug policies, in accordance with national legislation and, as appropriate, of elements for the prevention and treatment of drug overdose, in particular opioid overdose, including the use of opioid receptor antagonists such as naloxone and other measures based on scientific evidence to reduce drug-related mortality;

10. *Affirms* the commitment of Member States to share, as appropriate, relevant information with and strengthen the capacity of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the International Narcotics Control Board and the World Health Organization, and other relevant international and regional organizations to prioritize the review of the most prevalent, persistent and harmful synthetic opioids for non-medical use and to facilitate informed scheduling decisions by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs;

11. *Encourages* Member States and, within their mandates, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the International Narcotics Control Board, and relevant regional and international organizations to collect data, analyse evidence and share information within existing programmes with respect to trafficking in synthetic opioids for non-medical use conducted via the Internet, the international mail system and express consignment carrier shipments, and to continue to strengthen legal, law enforcement and criminal justice responses, based on national legislation and international cooperation, so as to curb such activities;

12. *Also encourages* Member States to share information, to the extent possible, and when consistent with national legal frameworks, on equipment frequently used in the illicit manufacture and identification of synthetic opioids;

13. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, together with the International Narcotics Control Board, and the World Health Organization to convene an intergovernmental expert group meeting before the sixty-second regular session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, taking into consideration cost implications for Member States, on the international challenge posed by the non-medical use of synthetic opioids to learn more about the challenges and to propose core elements for an international response;

14. *Welcomes* the initiatives of Member States to take action to enhance international cooperation and coordination regarding an appropriate global response to the threats posed by the non-medical use of synthetic opioids at the national, regional and international levels, to learn more about the challenges posed by them and to advance strategic solutions as part of such a coordinated response;

15. *Invites* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue to act as the coordinating entity within the United Nations system on efforts to implement activities to address the challenges posed by non-medical use of synthetic opioids;

16. *Invites* Member States and other donors to provide extrabudgetary resources for the purposes described above, in accordance with the rules and procedures of the United Nations.

United Nations E/CN.7/2018/L.7

Economic and Social Council

Distr.: Limited
12 February 2018

Original: English

Commission on Narcotic Drugs
Sixty-first session
Vienna, 12–16 March 2018
Item 7 of the provisional agenda*
Follow-up to the special session of the General Assembly on the world drug problem held in 2016, including the seven thematic areas of the outcome document of the special session

Norway and Sweden: draft resolution

Promoting measures to prevent transmission of HIV and other blood-borne diseases associated with the use of drugs from mothers to babies during pregnancy, birth or breastfeeding

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Reaffirming the commitments contained in the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 as amended by the 1972 Protocol,[1] the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971[2] and the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988,[3] in which States parties expressed concern for the health and welfare of humankind,

Recalling the outcome document of the special session of the General Assembly on the world drug problem held in 2016,[4] in which Member States recommended inviting relevant national authorities to consider effective measures aimed at minimizing the adverse public health and social consequences of drug abuse, including medication-assisted therapy programmes, injecting equipment programmes as well as antiretroviral therapy and other relevant interventions that prevent the transmission of HIV, viral hepatitis and other blood-borne infections associated with drug use, as well as considering ensuring access to such interventions, including in treatment and outreach services, prisons and other custodial settings, and promoting in that regard the use of the *Technical Guide for Countries to Set Targets for Universal Access to HIV Prevention, Treatment and Care for Injecting Drug Users*, published by the World Health Organization, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS,

Recalling also the commitments made in the Political Declaration on HIV and AIDS: On the Fast Track to Accelerating the Fight against HIV and to Ending the

* E/CN.7/2018/1.

[1] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 976, No. 14152.

[2] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1019, No. 14956.

[3] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1582, No. 27627.

[4] General Assembly resolution S-30/1, annex.

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AIDS Epidemic by 2030[5] to provide effective measures aimed at minimizing the adverse public health and social consequences of drug abuse,

Recalling further its resolutions 60/8 of 17 March 2017 concerning prevention of HIV and other blood-borne diseases related to drug use and financing such efforts, 56/6 of 15 March 2013 concerning intensifying the efforts related to reducing HIV transmission among people who use drugs, 54/13 of 25 March 2011 on achieving zero new infections of HIV among injecting and other drug users, and 53/9 of 12 March 2010 on achieving universal access to prevention, treatment, care and support for drug users and people living with or affected by HIV,

Recalling its resolution 59/5 of 22 March 2016 on mainstreaming a gender perspective into drug-related policies and programmes, and underlining the importance of taking into account the challenges and needs faced by women and girls who use drugs or are affected by the drug use of others and of mainstreaming a gender perspective into national drug policies,

Taking note with appreciation of Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice resolution 26/2 of 26 May 2017, entitled "Ensuring access to measures for the prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV in prisons",

Reaffirming that the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime is the leading entity in the United Nations system for addressing and countering the world drug problem and is the convening agency for addressing HIV and drug use and HIV in prison settings, within the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS division of labour, in close partnership with the World Health Organization and the secretariat of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS and in collaboration with other co-sponsors of the Programme,

Gravely concerned about the social barriers, including poverty, that continue to hinder the access of women to treatment for drug use and, in some cases, a lack of sufficient resources allocated for removing those barriers, and fully aware that women are disproportionately affected by particular consequences of drug abuse, such as sexually transmitted diseases, violence and drug-facilitated crime,

Noting with alarm the slow progress in reducing new HIV infections and the limited scale of combination prevention programmes, noting that many national HIV prevention, testing and treatment programmes provide insufficient access to services for women and adolescent girls, migrants and key populations that epidemiological evidence shows are globally at higher risk of HIV, specifically people who inject drugs, who are 24 times more likely to acquire HIV than adults in the general population, and prisoners, who are 5 times more likely to be living with HIV than adults in the general population, and also noting that, among people who inject drugs and are also living with HIV, 82.4 per cent are co-infected with the hepatitis C virus and that hepatitis C is becoming a major cause of morbidity and mortality,

Reaffirming the commitment in the Convention on the Rights of the Child[6] to ensure that in all actions concerning children, the best interests of the child shall be a primary consideration,

Acknowledging the importance of providing women in prison and women who use drugs with access to comprehensive health services aimed at preventing and treating HIV infection, including preventing mother-to-child transmission of HIV, as well as eliminating mother-to-child transmission of hepatitis B and syphilis and making available sexual and reproductive health-care services and, for those living with HIV, free and continued antiretroviral therapy, given that such therapy is the most effective method of preventing mother-to-child transmission of HIV and that securing the health of women improves the chances of babies being born free of HIV,

[5] General Assembly resolution 70/266, annex.

[6] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1577, No. 27531.

Acknowledging also the progress made since the launch of the Global Plan towards the Elimination of New HIV Infections among Children by 2015 and Keeping Their Mothers Alive: 2011–2015, including the fact that an estimated 85 countries are within reach of elimination of mother-to-child transmission, while noting that continued efforts are greatly needed,

Noting with appreciation that the number of new HIV infections among children globally declined by 50 per cent between 2010 and 2015, owing to the effective roll-out of interventions to prevent the vertical transmission of HIV,

Noting that, in order to minimize the transmission of HIV from mother to child, it is stated in the *Guidance on Global Scale-up of the Prevention of Mother-to-Child Transmission of HIV*[7] that additional efforts will be needed within and outside the public health sector to reach marginalized population groups such as women who inject drugs and women who sell sex,

Noting with concern that, outside sub-Saharan Africa, 20 per cent of all new HIV infections take place among people who use drugs, almost 12 million people worldwide inject drugs, of whom one in eight, or 1.6 million people, are living with HIV and more than half, or 6.1 million people, are living with hepatitis C, and that the risk of transmitting viral hepatitis C from mother to baby is approximately 5 per cent, with higher rates in women who are co-infected with HIV,

1. *Urges* Member States, in line with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,[8] to strengthen their efforts and take measures aimed at promoting peaceful and inclusive societies, ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all, achieve gender equality, contribute to the elimination of the transmission of HIV, hepatitis B, hepatitis C and syphilis from mother to child, including among women who use drugs, and, to this end, strive to achieve Sustainable Development Goals 3, 5 and 16;

2. *Also urges* Member States to ensure, in accordance with Convention on the Rights of the Child,[6] that no child is deprived of his or her right of access to health-care services in order to secure the highest attainable standard of health, and to provide appropriate preventive health care, guidance for parents, family planning education and services, and prenatal and postnatal health care for women who use drugs;

3. *Further urges* Member States to strengthen their efforts to ensure continued political commitment to combating HIV among people who use drugs, in particular people who inject drugs, and to strive to achieve Sustainable Development Goal target 3.3, to end the epidemics of AIDS and other communicable diseases by 2030;

4. *Urges* Member States to provide information, education and counselling regarding sexual and reproductive health-related issues to women who use drugs, in particular with regard to the prevention of HIV, hepatitis B, hepatitis C, syphilis and unwanted pregnancies;

5. *Calls upon* Member States, when initiating or providing medically assisted therapy for drug dependence to women, to also offer and encourage the voluntary and informed use of contraceptives, preferably long-acting, to avoid unwanted pregnancies;

6. *Requests* Member States to ensure that confidentiality and informed consent are respected with respect to HIV-related treatment of persons, in particular for women who use drugs and women in prisons, including when providing necessary sexual and reproductive health-care services relevant to HIV and when treating other blood-borne diseases, including hepatitis B, hepatitis C and syphilis;

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[7] Inter-Agency Task Team on Prevention of HIV Infection in Pregnant Women, Mothers and their Children (Geneva, World Health Organization, 2007).

[8] General Assembly resolution 70/1.

7. *Encourages* Member States to provide services for women who use drugs in line with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime publication entitled *Addressing the Specific Needs of Women who Inject Drugs: Practical Guide for Service Providers on Gender-responsive HIV Services* and the World Health Organization guidelines relevant to HIV treatment, comprehensive HIV services for key populations, testing and treatment of hepatitis C infection and management of drug dependence;

8. *Calls upon* Member States to provide training and supervision relating to the prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV for all relevant staff working with persons who use drugs, including in police, social and health services and in prisons;

9. *Encourages* Member States to follow the *Guidelines for the Identification and Management of Substance Use and Substance Use Disorders in Pregnancy*, produced by the World Health Organization and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, and, when sentencing or deciding on pretrial measures for a pregnant woman or a woman who is a child's sole or primary caretaker, to use non-custodial measures where possible and appropriate;

10. *Calls upon* Member States, when taking steps to eliminate mother-to-child transmission of HIV, pursuant to the commitments contained in the Political Declaration on HIV and AIDS: On the Fast Track to Accelerating the Fight against HIV and to Ending the AIDS Epidemic by 2030,[5] to ensure that such steps are also taken for persons in prison and women who use drugs, in order to qualify for World Health Organization certification of elimination of mother-to-child HIV transmission, and invites the World Health Organization to include measures for preventing mother-to-child transmission of HIV, hepatitis B, hepatitis C and syphilis in prisons and among women who use drugs when assessing whether a country can be certified as having eliminated such transmission;

11. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, as the convening agency of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS for matters relating to HIV and AIDS and drug use and in prisons, and the World Health Organization, as the convening agency for preventing babies from becoming infected with HIV and for HIV testing and treatment, in collaboration with other relevant co-sponsors and the secretariat of the Joint Programme, to support Member States in implementing relevant measures to prevent mother-to-child transmission of HIV for women who use drugs, based on international guidelines, in particular World Health Organization guidelines relevant to the prevention of such transmission;

12. *Also requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, through its HIV/AIDS Section, to continue providing its leadership and guidance on this issue, together with the World Health Organization and in partnership other relevant United Nations and government partners and civil society groups, including networks of people who use drugs, and to support States to increase their capacity and mobilize resources, including domestic investment, for the provision of comprehensive HIV prevention and treatment programmes;

13. *Invites* Member States and other donors to provide extrabudgetary resources for the purposes described above, in accordance with the rules and procedures of the United Nations.

United Nations E/CN.7/2018/L.7/Rev.1

Economic and Social Council

Distr.: Limited
16 March 2018

Original: English

Commission on Narcotic Drugs
Sixty-first session
Vienna, 12–16 March 2018
Agenda item 7
Follow-up to the special session of the General Assembly on the world drug problem held in 2016, including the seven thematic areas of the outcome document of the special session

Andorra, Armenia, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Kenya, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: revised draft resolution

Promoting measures for the prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV, hepatitis B and C and syphilis among women who use drugs

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Reaffirming the commitments contained in the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 as amended by the 1972 Protocol,[1] the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971[2] and the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988,[3] in which States parties expressed concern for the health and welfare of humankind,

Reiterating its commitment to the 2009 Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem,[4] in which Member States noted with great concern the adverse consequences of drug abuse for individuals and society as a whole, reaffirmed their commitment to tackling those problems in the context of comprehensive, complementary and multisectoral drug demand reduction strategies, in particular such strategies targeting youth, also noted with great concern the alarming rise in the incidence of HIV/AIDS and other blood-borne diseases among injecting drug users and reaffirmed their commitment to working towards the goal of universal access to comprehensive prevention programmes and treatment, care and related support services, in full compliance with the international drug control conventions and in accordance with national legislation, taking into account all relevant General Assembly resolutions,

[1] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 976, No. 14152.
[2] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1019, No. 14956.
[3] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1582, No. 27627.
[4] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2009, Supplement No. 8* (E/2009/28), chap. I, sect. C.

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Recalling the outcome document of the special session of the General Assembly on the world drug problem held in 2016,[5] in which Member States recommended inviting relevant national authorities to consider, in accordance with their national legislation and the three international drug control conventions, effective measures aimed at minimizing the adverse public health and social consequences of drug abuse, including medication-assisted therapy programmes, injecting equipment programmes as well as antiretroviral therapy and other relevant interventions that prevent the transmission of HIV, viral hepatitis and other blood-borne infections associated with drug use, as well as considering ensuring access to such interventions, including in treatment and outreach services, prisons and other custodial settings, and promoting in that regard the use of the *Technical Guide for Countries to Set Targets for Universal Access to HIV Prevention, Treatment and Care for Injecting Drug Users*, published by the World Health Organization, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS,[6]

Recalling also the Political Declaration on HIV and AIDS: On the Fast Track to Accelerating the Fight against HIV and to Ending the AIDS Epidemic by 2030,[7] and resolving to provide effective measures aimed at minimizing the adverse public health and social consequences of drug abuse, in accordance with national legislation and the three international drug control conventions,

Recalling further its resolutions 60/8 of 17 March 2017 concerning prevention of HIV and other blood-borne diseases related to drug use and financing such efforts, 56/6 of 15 March 2013 concerning intensifying the efforts related to reducing HIV transmission among people who use drugs, 54/13 of 25 March 2011 on achieving zero new infections of HIV among injecting and other drug users, and 53/9 of 12 March 2010 on achieving universal access to prevention, treatment, care and support for drug users and people living with or affected by HIV,

Recalling its resolution 59/5 of 22 March 2016 on mainstreaming a gender perspective into drug-related policies and programmes, and underlining the importance of taking into account, consistent with national legislation, the challenges and needs faced by women and girls who abuse drugs or who are affected by the drug use of other people, and of mainstreaming a gender perspective into national drug policies,

Taking note of Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice resolution 26/2 of 26 May 2017, entitled "Ensuring access to measures for the prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV in prisons",

Reaffirming that the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime is the leading entity in the United Nations system for addressing and countering the world drug problem and is the convening agency for addressing HIV and drug use and HIV in prison settings, within the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS division of labour, in close partnership with the World Health Organization and the secretariat of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS and in collaboration with other co-sponsors of the Programme,

Reaffirming also its commitment to promoting the health, welfare and well-being of all individuals, families, communities and society as a whole, and facilitating healthy lifestyles, through effective scientific evidence-based demand reduction initiatives at all levels, covering, in accordance with national legislation and the three international drug control conventions, prevention, early intervention, treatment, care, recovery, rehabilitation and social reintegration measures, as well as initiatives and measures aimed at minimizing the adverse public health and social consequences of drug abuse,

Gravely concerned about the social barriers, including poverty, that continue to hinder the access of women to treatment and, in some cases, a lack of sufficient

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[5] General Assembly resolution S-30/1, annex.

[6] World Health Organization, 2nd ed. (Geneva, 2012).

[7] General Assembly resolution 70/266, annex.

resources allocated for removing those barriers, and fully aware that women are disproportionately affected by particular consequences of drug abuse, such as sexually transmitted diseases, violence and drug-facilitated crime,

Noting that many national HIV prevention, testing and treatment programmes provide insufficient access to services for women, adolescent girls and groups that epidemiological evidence shows are globally at higher risk of HIV, noting also that, according to the Political Declaration on HIV and AIDS: On the Fast Track to Accelerating the Fight against HIV and to Ending the AIDS Epidemic by 2030, people who inject drugs are 24 times more likely to acquire HIV than adults in the general population, and noting further that, according to the report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime on responding to the prevalence of HIV/AIDS and other blood-borne diseases among drug users,[8] among people who inject drugs and are also living with HIV, 82.4 per cent are co-infected with hepatitis C and hepatitis C is becoming a major cause of morbidity and mortality,

Acknowledging the importance of providing women with drug use disorders, including those who are incarcerated, with access to comprehensive health services aimed at treating drug use disorders, preventing and treating HIV infection, including preventing mother-to-child transmission of HIV and eliminating mother-to-child transmission of hepatitis B and C and syphilis, and making available sexual and reproductive health services and, for those living with HIV, free and continued antiretroviral therapy, given that such therapy is the most effective method of preventing mother-to-child transmission of HIV and that securing the health of women improves the chances of babies being born free of HIV,

Acknowledging also the progress made since the launch of the *Global Plan towards the Elimination of New HIV Infections among Children by 2015 and Keeping Their Mothers Alive: 2011–2015*, including the fact that an estimated 85 countries are within reach of elimination of mother-to-child transmission,[9] while noting that continued efforts are greatly needed,

Noting with appreciation that the number of new HIV infections among children globally declined by nearly 50 per cent between 2010 and 2015, owing to the effective roll-out of interventions to prevent the vertical transmission of HIV,[10]

Noting that, as stated in the World Health Organization *Guidance on Global Scale-up of the Prevention of Mother-to-Child Transmission of HIV*,[11] in order to minimize the transmission of HIV from mother to child, additional efforts are needed within and outside the public health sector to provide relevant services, including for injecting drug users, and to provide referrals to treatment and recovery programmes, in accordance with national and domestic legislation,

Noting with concern that, outside sub-Saharan Africa, 20 per cent of all new HIV infections occur among people who use drugs, almost 12 million people worldwide inject drugs, of whom one in eight, or 1.6 million people, are living with HIV and more than half, or 6.1 million people, are living with hepatitis C,[12] and that the risk of transmitting viral hepatitis C from mother to baby is approximately 5 per cent, with higher rates in women who are co-infected with HIV,[13,14]

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[8] E/CN.7/2018/8.

[9] Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS, *2015 Progress Report on the Global Plan Towards the Elimination of New HIV Infections Among Children and Keeping Their Mothers Alive* (Geneva, 2015), p. 11.

[10] Ibid., p. 8.

[11] Geneva, 2007.

[12] *World Drug Report 2017: Executive Summary — Conclusions and Policy Implications* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.17.XI.7).

[13] Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS, *Right to Health* (Geneva, 2017).

[14] World Health Organization, *Global Health Sector Strategy on Viral Hepatitis 2016-2021* (Geneva, 2016).

1. *Urges* Member States, in line with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,[15] to strengthen their efforts and take measures aimed at promoting peaceful and inclusive societies, ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all, achieve gender equality, contribute to the elimination of the transmission of HIV, hepatitis B and C and syphilis from mother to child, including among women who use drugs, and, to this end, strive to achieve Sustainable Development Goals 3, 5 and 16;

2. *Encourages* Member States to ensure that all children are provided access to health-care services, in order to secure the highest attainable standard of health, and to develop preventive health care, guidance for parents, family planning education and services, and prenatal and postnatal health care for women who abuse drugs;

3. *Urges* Member States to strengthen their efforts to ensure continued political commitment to combating HIV among people who use drugs, in particular people who inject drugs, and to strive to achieve Sustainable Development Goal targets 3.3, to end the epidemics of AIDS and other communicable diseases by 2030, and 3.5, to strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse;

4. *Encourages* Member States, as appropriate, to provide information, education, counselling and health-care services, including antiretroviral therapy and treatment for substance use disorders, in order to help women who use drugs make informed choices aimed at the prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV, hepatitis B and C and syphilis;

5. *Urges* Member States, in accordance with national legislation, when initiating or providing medication-assisted treatment for drug-dependent women, to also offer and encourage the voluntary and informed use of contraceptives, including long-acting contraceptives, to avoid unplanned pregnancies;

6. *Requests* Member States to ensure that confidentiality and informed consent are respected with respect to HIV-related treatment of persons, in particular for women who use drugs and women in prisons, including when providing necessary sexual and reproductive health-care services relevant to HIV and when treating other blood-borne diseases, including hepatitis B and C and syphilis;

7. *Encourages* Member States to provide services for women who abuse drugs in line with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime publication entitled *Addressing the Specific Needs of Women who Inject Drugs: Practical Guide for Service Providers on Gender-responsive HIV Services*, the World Health Organization *Consolidated Guidelines on HIV Prevention, Diagnosis, Treatment and Care for Key Populations* and other relevant World Health Organization guidelines regarding testing and treatment of hepatitis B and C infection and management of drug dependence, as appropriate; [16]

8. *Urges* Member States, as appropriate, to support training of relevant staff within the social and health-care sectors, as well as law enforcement and justice systems, regarding the prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV, hepatitis B and C and syphilis among women who use drugs;

9. *Encourages* Member States to follow the *Guidelines for the Identification and Management of Substance Use and Substance Use Disorders in Pregnancy*, produced by the World Health Organization and the United Nations Office on Drugs

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[15] General Assembly resolution 70/1.

[16] World Health Organization, *Guidelines for the Prevention, Care and Treatment of Persons with Chronic Hepatitis B Infection* (Geneva, 2015); World Health Organization, *Guidelines for the Screening, Care and Treatment of Persons with Chronic Hepatitis C Infection* (Geneva, 2016); World Health Organization, "Global guidance on criteria and processes for validation: elimination of mother-to-child transmission of HIV and Syphilis", 2nd ed. (Geneva, 2017); and World Health Organization, *Consolidated Guidelines on the Use of Antiretroviral Drugs for Treating and Preventing HIV Infection: Recommendations for a Public Health Approach*, 2nd ed. (Geneva, 2016).

and Crime,[17] and, when sentencing or deciding on pretrial measures for a pregnant woman or a woman who is a child's sole or primary caretaker, to consider the use of non-custodial measures, where appropriate and in conformity with national legislation;

10. *Urges* Member States, when taking steps to eliminate mother-to-child transmission of HIV, pursuant to the commitments contained in the Political Declaration on HIV and AIDS: On the Fast Track to Accelerating the Fight against HIV and to Ending the AIDS Epidemic by 2030,[7] to ensure that such steps are also taken for women who use drugs, in order to qualify for World Health Organization certification of elimination of mother-to-child HIV transmission, and invites the World Health Organization to include measures for preventing mother-to-child transmission of HIV, hepatitis B, hepatitis C and syphilis in prisons and among women who use drugs when assessing whether a country can be certified as having eliminated such transmission;

11. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, as the convening agency of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS for matters relating to HIV and AIDS and drug use and to HIV and AIDS in prisons, and the World Health Organization, as the convening agency for preventing babies from becoming infected with HIV and for HIV testing and treatment, in collaboration with other relevant co-sponsors and the secretariat of the Joint Programme, to support Member States in implementing relevant measures to prevent mother-to-child transmission of HIV for women who use drugs, based on international guidelines, in particular World Health Organization guidelines relevant to the prevention of such transmission;

12. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, as the convening agency of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS for matters relating to HIV/AIDS and drug use and to HIV/AIDS in prisons, to continue to provide its leadership and guidance on those matters, in partnership with relevant United Nations entities and government partners and other relevant stakeholders, such as civil society, affected populations and the scientific community, as appropriate, and to continue to support Member States, upon request, in their efforts to increase their capacity and mobilize resources, including national investment, for the provision of comprehensive HIV prevention and treatment programmes;

13. *Invites* interested donors to provide technical assistance through the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to all Member States, in an inclusive manner, upon request, in implementing the present resolution;

14. *Invites* Member States and other donors to provide extrabudgetary resources for the purposes described above, in accordance with the rules and procedures of the United Nations.

[17] World Health Organization (Geneva, 2014).

United Nations E/CN.7/2018/L.8

Economic and Social Council

Distr.: Limited
12 February 2018

Original: English

Commission on Narcotic Drugs
Sixty-first session
Vienna, 12–16 March 2018
Item 6 of the provisional agenda*
Implementation of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem

Switzerland: draft resolution

Promoting the full implementation of the International Import and Export Authorization System for licit trade in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Recalling article 31 of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 as amended by the 1972 Protocol[1] and article 12 of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971,[2] which require the issuance of import and export authorizations for narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances,

Recalling also the outcome document of the special session of the General Assembly on the world drug problem held in 2016,[3] in which Member States recommended expediting, in accordance with national legislation, the process of issuing import and export authorizations for controlled substances for medical and scientific purposes by using the International Import and Export Authorization System,

Recalling further the publication entitled *Availability of Internationally Controlled Drugs: Ensuring Adequate Access for Medical and Scientific Purposes*,[4] a supplement to the *Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2015*,[5] in which it was recommended that countries establish proper and feasible monitoring mechanisms at the national level and make use of improved technical systems such as the International Import and Export Authorization System,

Noting that there has been an increased volume of licit international trade in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, which is expected to continue to grow as

* E/CN.7/2018/1.
[1] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 976, No. 14152.
[2] Ibid., vol. 1019, No. 14956.
[3] General Assembly resolution S-30/1, annex.
[4] E/INCB/2015/1/Supp.1.
[5] E/INCB/2015/1.

V.18-00686 (E)

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those substances become increasingly available for medical and scientific purposes in more countries,

Recalling its resolutions 55/6 of 16 March 2012, 56/7 of 15 March 2013 and 58/10 of 13 March 2015, in which it urged Member States to promote and facilitate the use of the Import and Export Authorization System for the exchange of import and export authorizations and requested the International Narcotics Control Board and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to provide training to competent national authorities on the use of the System,

Recalling also the *Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2017*,[6] in which the Board encouraged all competent national authorities to register with and start using the Import and Export Authorization System as soon as possible, so as to modernize it and to improve the efficiency and workflow of competent national authorities,

Noting that the Import and Export Authorization System will facilitate the real-time exchange of import and export authorizations between trading countries in a safe and secure environment and assist competent national authorities in managing the increasing workload of processing import and export authorizations,

Recognizing that some Governments have followed the recommendations contained in the above-mentioned publications to address the continued increase in international trade in those substances and consequently the workload of competent national authorities,

Aware that the continuing administration and further development of such an authorization system would rely on voluntary contributions from Member States,

1. *Welcomes* the political and technical support provided by all Member States during Import and Export Authorization System user-group meetings to further improve the implementation of the System;

2. *Urges* Member States to facilitate the fullest possible use of the Import and Export Authorization System to ensure the highest possible efficiency in the issuance of import and export authorizations, including through the automated, real-time exchange of data and information between competent national authorities, and the maximum level of security in the international licit trade in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances for medical and scientific purposes;

3. *Invites* Member States to share their experiences of using the Import and Export Authorization System with their trading partners, so as to increase its impact and effectiveness and realize its full potential;

4. *Also invites* Member States to consider what further measures would be needed to expedite the process of import and export authorization and reduce the workload of competent national authorities, thereby contributing to the continuing administration and further development of the Import and Export Authorization System;

5. *Urges* the secretariat of the International Narcotics Control Board to promote the utilization of the Import and Export Authorization System and the realization of its full potential, including by facilitating the sharing of experiences among Member States;

6. *Invites* the secretariat of the International Narcotics Control Board, in full and close cooperation with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, to provide relevant training and technical support to competent national authorities on the implementation of the Import and Export Authorization System, including on interfacing the System with the electronic systems of national authorities;

7. *Invites* Member States and other donors to consider providing extrabudgetary resources to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime for the maintenance of the Import and Export Authorization System and to the International

[6] E/INCB/2017/1.

Narcotics Control Board for promoting its utilization, in accordance with the rules and procedures of the United Nations.

United Nations E/CN.7/2018/L.8/Rev.1

Economic and Social Council

Distr.: Limited
13 March 2018

Original: English

Commission on Narcotic Drugs
Sixty-first session
Vienna, 12–16 March 2018
Agenda item 6
Implementation of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem

Belgium, Switzerland and Turkey: revised draft resolution

Promoting the implementation of the electronic International Import and Export Authorization System for licit trade in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Recalling article 31 of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 as amended by the 1972 Protocol[1] and article 12 of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971,[2] which require the issuance of import and export authorizations for narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances,

Recalling also the outcome document of the special session of the General Assembly on the world drug problem held in 2016,[3] in which Member States recommended expediting, in accordance with national legislation, the process of issuing import and export authorizations for narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances for medical and scientific purposes by using the electronic International Import and Export Authorization System,

Recalling further the publication entitled *Availability of Internationally Controlled Drugs: Ensuring Adequate Access for Medical and Scientific Purposes*,[4] a supplement to the *Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2015*,[5] in which it was recommended that countries should establish proper and feasible monitoring mechanisms at the national level and make use of improved technical systems such as the electronic International Import and Export Authorization System,

Noting that there has been an increased volume of licit international trade in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, which is expected to continue to grow as those substances become increasingly available for medical and scientific purposes in more countries,

[1] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 976, No. 14152.
[2] Ibid., vol. 1019, No. 14956.
[3] General Assembly resolution S-30/1, annex.
[4] E/INCB/2015/1/Supp.1.
[5] E/INCB/2015/1.

V.18-01498 (E)

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Recalling its resolutions 55/6 of 16 March 2012, 56/7 of 15 March 2013 and 58/10 of 17 March 2015, in which it urged Member States to promote and facilitate the use of the electronic International Import and Export Authorization System for the exchange of import and export authorizations and requested the International Narcotics Control Board and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to provide training to national competent authorities on the use of the System,

Recalling also the *Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2017*,[6] in which the Board encouraged all national competent authorities to register with and start using the electronic International Import and Export Authorization System as soon as possible, so as to modernize it and to improve the efficiency and workflow of national competent authorities,

Noting that the electronic International Import and Export Authorization System will facilitate the real-time exchange of import and export authorizations between importing and exporting countries in a safe and secure environment and assist national competent authorities in managing the increasing workload of processing import and export authorizations,

Recognizing that some Governments have followed the recommendations contained in the above-mentioned publications to handle the continued increase in international trade in those substances and consequently the workload of national competent authorities,

Aware that the continuing administration and further development of the electronic International Import and Export Authorization System would rely on voluntary contributions from Member States,

1. *Welcomes* the political and technical support provided by all Member States during electronic International Import and Export Authorization System user-group meetings to further improve the implementation of the System;

2. *Encourages* Member States to facilitate the use of the electronic International Import and Export Authorization System to ensure the maximum possible efficiency in the issuance of import and export authorizations, including through the automated, real-time exchange of data and information between national competent authorities, and the necessary level of security in the international licit trade in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances for medical and scientific purposes;

3. *Invites* Member States to share their experiences using the electronic International Import and Export Authorization System with countries that are their trading partners, so as to increase its impact and effectiveness and realize its full potential;

4. *Also invites* Member States to consider what further measures should be adopted to expedite the issuing of import and export authorizations and to reduce the workload associated with processing those authorizations, thereby increasing the efficiency of the national competent authorities and contributing to the continuing administration and further development of the electronic International Import and Export Authorization System;

5. *Urges* the secretariat of the International Narcotics Control Board to promote the utilization of the electronic International Import and Export Authorization System and the realization of its full potential, including by facilitating the sharing of experiences and best practices among Member States;

6. *Invites* the secretariat of the International Narcotics Control Board to identify the obstacles that have so far prevented wider participation in the electronic International Import and Export Authorization System, to make concrete proposals to

[6] E/INCB/2017/1.

increase the number of participating Member States and to report the results to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its next session;

7. *Also invites* the secretariat of the International Narcotics Control Board, in full and close cooperation with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, to provide relevant training and technical support to national competent authorities on the implementation of the electronic International Import and Export Authorization System, including on interfacing the System with the electronic systems of national competent authorities;

8. *Invites* Member States and other donors to consider providing extrabudgetary resources to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime for the maintenance of the electronic International Import and Export Authorization System and to the International Narcotics Control Board for promoting its utilization, in accordance with the rules and procedures of the United Nations.

United Nations E/CN.7/2018/L.9

Economic and Social Council

Distr.: Limited
12 February 2018

Original: English

Commission on Narcotic Drugs
Sixty-first session
Vienna, 12–16 March 2018
Item 6 (b) of the provisional agenda*
Implementation of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem: supply reduction and related measures

Germany, Peru and Thailand: draft resolution

Promoting the implementation of the United Nations Guiding Principles on Alternative Development and related commitments on alternative development and regional, interregional and international cooperation on development-oriented, balanced drug control policy addressing socioeconomic issues

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Reaffirming that drug policies and programmes, including in the field of development, should be undertaken in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, international law and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights[1] and, in particular, with full respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of States, the principle of non-intervention in the internal affairs of States, all human rights, fundamental freedoms, the inherent dignity of all individuals and the principles of equal rights and mutual respect among States, as well as the principle of common and shared responsibility and the Sustainable Development Goals,[2] and taking into account the specific situations of countries and regions,

Reaffirming also that the world drug problem must be addressed in accordance with the provisions of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 as amended by the 1972 Protocol,[3] the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971[4] and the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988,[5] which, together with other relevant international instruments, constitute the cornerstone of the international drug control system,

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* E/CN.7/2018/1.

[1] General Assembly resolution 217 A (III).

[2] See General Assembly resolution 70/1.

[3] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 976, No. 14152.

[4] Ibid., vol. 1019, No. 14956.

[5] Ibid., vol. 1582, No. 27627.

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Reaffirming further the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session[6] and the Action Plan on International Cooperation on the Eradication of Illicit Drug Crops and on Alternative Development,[7]

Reaffirming the commitments contained in the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem,[8] adopted at the high-level segment of the fifty-second session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and by the General Assembly in its resolution 64/182 of 18 December 2009, and the Joint Ministerial Statement of the 2014 high-level review by the Commission of the implementation by Member States of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action, adopted at the high-level segment of the fifty-seventh session of the Commission,[9]

Recalling General Assembly resolution 68/196 of 18 December 2013, in which the Assembly adopted the United Nations Guiding Principles on Alternative Development and encouraged Member States, international organizations, international financial institutions, entities and other relevant stakeholders to take them into account when designing and implementing alternative development programmes, including, as appropriate, preventive alternative development programmes,

Reaffirming the outcome document of the thirtieth special session of the General Assembly, entitled "Our joint commitment to effectively addressing and countering the world drug problem",[10] in its entirety, and reiterating that the operational recommendations contained therein are integrated, indivisible, multidisciplinary and mutually reinforcing and are aimed at a comprehensive, integrated and balanced approach to addressing and countering the world drug problem,

Reaffirming also its commitment to addressing drug-related socioeconomic issues related to the illicit cultivation of narcotic plants and the illicit manufacture and production of and trafficking in drugs through the implementation of long-term, comprehensive and sustainable development-oriented and balanced drug control policies and programmes, including alternative development and, as appropriate, preventive alternative development programmes, which are part of sustainable crop control strategies,

Recalling its resolutions 52/6 of 20 March 2009, 53/6 of 12 March 2010, 54/4 of 25 March 2011, 55/4 of 16 March 2012, 57/1 of 21 March 2014 and 58/4 of 17 March 2015, and General Assembly resolutions 71/210 of 19 December 2016 and 72/197 of 19 December of 2017,

Underscoring the importance of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,[11] and stressing that the implementation of the United Nations Guiding Principles on Alternative Development should be aligned with the efforts to achieve those objectives within the Sustainable Development Goals that are related to the work of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Recognizing the efforts of Member States to promote the implementation of the United Nations Guiding Principles on Alternative Development, including through international seminars and workshops, such as the international conferences on alternative development,

Reaffirming that alternative development is an important, lawful, viable and sustainable alternative to the illicit cultivation of drug crops and an effective measure to counter the world drug problem and other drug-related crime challenges, as well as a choice in favour of societies free of drug abuse, that it is one of the key components

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[6] General Assembly resolution S-20/2, annex.

[7] General Assembly resolution S-20/4 E.

[8] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2009, Supplement No. 8* (E/2009/28), chap. I, sect. C.

[9] Ibid., *2014, Supplement No. 8* (E/2014/28), chap. I, sect. C.

[10] General Assembly resolution S-30/1, annex.

[11] General Assembly resolution 70/1.

of policies and programmes for reducing illicit drug production and that it is an integral part of efforts made by Governments to achieve sustainable development within their societies,

1. *Calls upon* Member States to apply the United Nations Guiding Principles on Alternative Development[12] and to take into due consideration the section entitled "Operational recommendations on alternative development; regional, interregional and international cooperation on development-oriented balanced drug policy; addressing socioeconomic issues" of the outcome document of the thirtieth special session of the General Assembly, entitled "Our joint commitment to effectively addressing and countering the world drug problem",[10] when designing, implementing and evaluating alternative development programmes and projects, including, as appropriate, preventive alternative development programmes and projects;

2. *Encourages* Member States to continue sharing lessons learned, best practices and expertise, and enhancing dialogues on development-oriented drug control policies and programmes and on the implementation of the United Nations Guiding Principles on Alternative Development, bearing in mind the upcoming review of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem[8] in 2019;

3. *Urges* relevant international financial institutions, United Nations entities, non-governmental organizations and the private sector, as appropriate, to consider increasing their support, including through long-term and flexible funding, for the implementation of comprehensive and balanced development-oriented drug control programmes and viable economic alternatives, in particular alternative development, including, as appropriate, preventive alternative development programmes, based on identified needs and national priorities, for areas and populations affected by or vulnerable to the illicit cultivation of drug crops, with a view to its prevention, reduction and elimination, and encourages States, to the extent possible, to stay strongly committed to financing such programmes;

4. *Encourages* the development of viable economic alternatives, particularly for communities affected by or at risk of illicit cultivation of drug crops and other illicit drug-related activities in urban and rural areas, including through comprehensive alternative development programmes, and to this end encourages the consideration of development-oriented interventions, while ensuring that both men and women benefit equally from them, including through job opportunities, improved infrastructure and basic public services and, as appropriate, access and legal titles to land for farmers and local communities, which will also contribute to preventing, reducing or eliminating illicit cultivation and other drug-related activities;

5. *Requests*, to that end, that the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime convene an expert group meeting, to be held in Vienna in 2018, to further the dialogue on alternative development and the implementation of the United Nations Guiding Principles on Alternative Development and related commitments on alternative development, and regional, interregional and international cooperation on development-oriented, balanced drug control policy addressing socioeconomic issues, as stipulated in the outcome document of the thirtieth special session of the General Assembly, with the aim of contributing inputs to the 2019 review of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem;

6. *Encourages* Member States, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, international financial institutions, donors, regional and international organizations, civil society and other relevant stakeholders involved in alternative development to consider actively participating and sharing inputs in the meeting;

[12] General Assembly resolution 68/196, annex.

7. *Invites* Member States and other donors to provide extrabudgetary resources for the purposes described above, in accordance with the rules and procedures of the United Nations;

8. *Requests* the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to report to the Commission at its sixty-second session on the implementation of the present resolution.

V.18-00692

United Nations E/CN.7/2018/L.9/Rev.1

Economic and Social Council

Distr.: Limited
15 March 2018

Original: English

Commission on Narcotic Drugs
Sixty-first session
Vienna, 12–16 March 2018
Agenda item 6 (b)
Implementation of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem: supply reduction and related measures

Germany, Indonesia, Peru and Thailand: revised draft resolution

Promoting the implementation of the United Nations Guiding Principles on Alternative Development and related commitments on alternative development and regional, interregional and international cooperation on development-oriented, balanced drug control policy addressing socioeconomic issues

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Reaffirming that drug policies and programmes, including in the field of development, should be undertaken in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, international law and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights[1] and, in particular, with full respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of States, the principle of non-intervention in the internal affairs of States, all human rights, fundamental freedoms, the inherent dignity of all individuals and the principles of equal rights and mutual respect among States, as well as the principle of common and shared responsibility and the Sustainable Development Goals,[2] and taking into account the specific situations of countries and regions,

Reaffirming also that the world drug problem must be addressed in accordance with the provisions of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 as amended by the 1972 Protocol,[3] the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971[4] and the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988,[5] which, together with other relevant international instruments, consitute the cornerstone of the international drug control system,

[1] General Assembly resolution 217 A (III).
[2] See General Assembly resolution 70/1.
[3] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 976, No. 14152.
[4] Ibid., vol. 1019, No. 14956.
[5] Ibid., vol. 1582, No. 27627.

V.18-01616 (E)

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Reaffirming further the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session[6] and the Action Plan on International Cooperation on the Eradication of Illicit Drug Crops and on Alternative Development,[7]

Reaffirming the commitments contained in the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem,[8] adopted at the high-level segment of the fifty-second session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and by the General Assembly in its resolution 64/182 of 18 December 2009, and the Joint Ministerial Statement of the 2014 high-level review by the Commission of the implementation by Member States of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action, adopted at the high-level segment of the fifty-seventh session of the Commission,[9]

Recalling General Assembly resolution 68/196 of 18 December 2013, in which the Assembly adopted the United Nations Guiding Principles on Alternative Development and encouraged Member States, international organizations, international financial institutions, entities and other relevant stakeholders to take them into account when designing and implementing alternative development programmes, including, as appropriate, preventive alternative development programmes,

Reaffirming the outcome document of the thirtieth special session of the General Assembly, entitled "Our joint commitment to effectively addressing and countering the world drug problem",[10] in its entirety, and reiterating that the operational recommendations contained therein are integrated, indivisible, multidisciplinary and mutually reinforcing and are aimed at a comprehensive, integrated and balanced approach to addressing and countering the world drug problem,

Emphasizing that alternative development should also be considered for implementation in the context of a sustainable crop control strategy, which may, inter alia, include eradication and law enforcement, according to the national context, in the light of the 2009 Political Declaration and Plan of Action and the outcome document of the thirtieth special session of the General Assembly, and taking into consideration the United Nations Guiding Principles on Alternative Development,

Reaffirming its commitment to addressing drug-related socioeconomic issues related to the illicit cultivation of narcotic plants and the illicit manufacture and production of and trafficking in drugs through the implementation of long-term, comprehensive and sustainable development-oriented and balanced drug control policies and programmes, including alternative development and, as appropriate, preventive alternative development programmes, which are part of sustainable crop control strategies,

Recalling its resolutions 52/6 of 20 March 2009, 53/6 of 12 March 2010, 54/4 of 25 March 2011, 55/4 of 16 March 2012, 57/1 of 21 March 2014 and 58/4 of 17 March 2015, and General Assembly resolutions 71/210 of 19 December 2016 and 72/197 of 19 December 2017,

Recalling also the commitment to implement the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,[11] and stressing that the implementation of the United Nations Guiding Principles on Alternative Development should be aligned with the efforts to achieve those objectives within the Sustainable Development Goals that are related to the work of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, and that the efforts to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals and to effectively address the world drug problem are complementary and mutually reinforcing,

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[6] General Assembly resolution S-20/2, annex.

[7] General Assembly resolution S-20/4 E.

[8] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2009, Supplement No. 8* (E/2009/28), chap. I, sect. C.

[9] Ibid., *2014, Supplement No. 8* (E/2014/28), chap. I, sect. C.

[10] General Assembly resolution S-30/1, annex.

[11] General Assembly resolution 70/1.

Expressing its concern at the global increase in the illicit cultivation of narcotic plants,

Recognizing the efforts of Member States to promote the implementation of the United Nations Guiding Principles on Alternative Development, including through international seminars and workshops, such as the international conferences on alternative development,

Reaffirming that alternative development is an important, lawful, viable and sustainable alternative to the illicit cultivation of drug crops and an effective measure to counter the world drug problem and other drug-related crime challenges, as well as a choice in favour of societies free of drug abuse, that it is one of the key components of policies and programmes for reducing illicit drug production and that it is an integral part of efforts made by Governments to achieve sustainable development within their societies,

1. *Calls upon* Member States to apply the United Nations Guiding Principles on Alternative Development[12] and to take into due consideration the section entitled "Operational recommendations on alternative development; regional, interregional and international cooperation on development-oriented balanced drug policy; addressing socioeconomic issues" of the outcome document of the thirtieth special session of the General Assembly, entitled "Our joint commitment to effectively addressing and countering the world drug problem",[10] when designing, implementing and evaluating alternative development programmes and projects, including, as appropriate, preventive alternative development programmes and projects;

2. *Encourages* Member States to continue sharing lessons learned, best practices and expertise, and enhancing dialogues on development-oriented drug control policies and programmes and on the implementation of the United Nations Guiding Principles on Alternative Development;

3. *Urges* relevant international financial institutions, United Nations entities, non-governmental organizations and the private sector, as appropriate, to consider increasing their support, including through long-term and flexible funding, for the implementation of comprehensive and balanced development-oriented drug control programmes and viable economic alternatives, in particular alternative development, including, as appropriate, preventive alternative development programmes, based on identified needs and national priorities, for areas and populations affected by or vulnerable to the illicit cultivation of drug crops, with a view to its prevention, reduction and elimination, and encourages States, to the extent possible, to stay strongly committed to financing such programmes;

4. *Encourages* the development of viable economic alternatives, particularly for communities affected by or at risk of illicit cultivation of drug crops and other illicit drug-related activities in urban and rural areas, including through comprehensive alternative development programmes, and to this end encourages the consideration of development-oriented interventions, while ensuring that both men and women benefit equally from them, including through job opportunities, improved infrastructure and basic public services and, as appropriate, access and legal titles to land for farmers and local communities, which will also contribute to preventing, reducing or eliminating illicit cultivation and other drug-related activities;

5. *Also encourages* Member States to intensify efforts in the context of long-term and sustainable development programmes to address the most pressing drug-related socioeconomic issues, including unemployment and social marginalization, conducive to subsequent exploitation by criminal organizations involved in drug-related crime;

6. *Requests*, to that end, that the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime convene an expert group meeting, to be held in Vienna in 2018, to further the dialogue on alternative development, including preventive alternative development, as

[12] General Assembly resolution 68/196, annex.

appropriate, and the implementation of the United Nations Guiding Principles on Alternative Development and related commitments on alternative development and regional, interregional and international cooperation on development-oriented, balanced drug control policy addressing socioeconomic issues, as stipulated in the outcome document of the thirtieth special session of the General Assembly, with the aim of contributing to the high-level ministerial segment of the sixty-second session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, to be held in 2019;

7. *Encourages* Member States, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, international financial institutions, donors, regional and international organizations, civil society and other relevant stakeholders involved in alternative development to actively participate in and share input at the meeting, at the expert level;

8. *Invites* Member States and other donors to provide extrabudgetary resources for the purposes described above, in accordance with the rules and procedures of the United Nations;

9. *Requests* the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to report to the Commission at its sixty-second session on the implementation of the present resolution.

United Nations E/CN.7/2018/L.10

Economic and Social Council

Distr.: Limited
13 February 2018

Original: English

Commission on Narcotic Drugs
Sixty-first session
Vienna, 12–16 March 2018
Item 7 of the provisional agenda*
Follow-up to the special session of the General Assembly on the world drug problem held in 2016, including the seven thematic areas of the outcome document of the special session

Australia: draft resolution

Recognizing the needs of vulnerable populations in addressing the world drug problem

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 72/139 of 12 December 2017, in which the Assembly urged Member States to respect, protect and promote the right to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health, with particular attention given to the health needs of the most vulnerable,

Recalling also Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 59/5 of 22 March 2016, in which it called upon Member States to develop, as needed, and implement national drug policies and programmes that take into account the specific needs of women and girls,

Recalling further Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 60/7 of 17 March 2017, in which it called upon Member States, in accordance with national and domestic legislation, to develop, implement, monitor and evaluate scientific evidence-based community, family and school age- and gender-sensitive drug prevention programmes and strategies addressing the needs of children and adolescents,

Reaffirming its decision, in Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 60/1 of 17 March 2017, to continue to facilitate, in an inclusive manner, the active participation of civil society, including the scientific community and academia, in the work of the Commission, in accordance with the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council and with the established practice of the Commission,

Gravely concerned about the social barriers, including poverty, that continue to hinder the access of women to treatment for drug use and, in some cases, a lack of sufficient resources allocated for removing those barriers, and fully aware that women are acutely affected by particular consequences of drug abuse, such as sexually

* E/CN.7/2018/1.

V.18-00711 (E)

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transmitted diseases, and by the consequences of domestic violence and drug-facilitated crime,

Recognizing that the world drug problem continues to constitute a serious threat to public health and safety and the well-being of humanity, in particular children and young people and their families and communities,

Acknowledging that the *International Standards for the Treatment of Drug Use Disorders* include the principle of responding to the specific needs of subgroups including, but not limited to, children and adolescents, the elderly, women, pregnant women, sex workers, sexual and gender minorities, ethnic and religious minorities, individuals in contact with criminal justice systems and individuals who are socially marginalized,

1. *Calls upon* Member States to take additional steps towards enhancing their understanding of the specific vulnerabilities and special needs of poorer and marginalized population subgroups and to strengthen efforts to ensure non-discriminatory access to health care and social services to address these vulnerabilities;

2. *Encourages* Member States to promote the effective, full and meaningful participation of all members of society, in particular those who are vulnerable, in the design, implementation and monitoring of drug laws, policies and programmes relevant to realizing the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health;

3. *Also encourages* Member States to ensure the involvement of women in all stages of the development, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of drug policies and programmes directed at or relevant to them, with particular emphasis on addressing the specific vulnerabilities and special needs of women, including issues related to pregnancy and childcare, women with substance use disorders in the justice and prison systems and the impact of other people's drug use on women, including exposure to domestic violence;

4. *Further encourages* Member States to identify the extent of drug use among their young people and to ensure the involvement of children and young people in all stages of the development, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of drug policies and programmes directed at or relevant to them, with emphasis on the socioeconomic impact of youth involvement in drug trafficking, the impact of parents' drug use on children and the role of peer influence and drug use as both a predictor and a result of other social and psychological problems;

5. *Encourages* Member States to evaluate the accessibility of drug treatment and other related services for elderly populations and the impact of family members' drug use on the elderly;

6. *Also encourages* Member States to work towards addressing the specific vulnerabilities associated with drug use disorders among indigenous populations and remote or disadvantaged communities, paying particular regard to overcoming barriers to accessing drug prevention and treatment interventions;

7. *Invites* Member States to undertake efforts to expand their understanding of the specific vulnerabilities associated with, and effective responses for, marginalized population subgroups within their jurisdictions, with priority given to those groups in the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime data-collection system, including prison populations, sex workers and homeless people;

8. *Encourages* Member States to assist other countries, upon request, in identifying and addressing the specific vulnerabilities of population groups affected by high levels of drug production, trafficking or consumption, with specific reference to the impact of illicit drug cultivation, drug use in transit countries and the impact of drug trafficking on developing countries with limited resources for counter-narcotics activities;

9. *Invites* Member States to involve the scientific community and civil society in developing drug policies and programmes to address the special needs of vulnerable population groups;

10. *Urges* Member States and other donors to provide extrabudgetary resources for the above-mentioned purposes, in accordance with the rules and procedures of the United Nations.

United Nations E/CN.7/2018/L.10/Rev.1

Economic and Social Council

Distr.: Limited
15 March 2018

Original: English

Commission on Narcotic Drugs
Sixty-first session
Vienna, 12–16 March 2018
Agenda item 7
Follow-up to the special session of the General Assembly on the world drug problem held in 2016, including the seven thematic areas of the outcome document of the special session

Australia and New Zealand: revised draft resolution

Addressing the specific needs of vulnerable members of society in response to the world drug problem

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Recognizing that the world drug problem continues to constitute a serious threat to public health and safety and the well-being of humanity, in particular children and young people and their families and communities,

Recalling the outcome document of the thirtieth special session of the General Assembly on the world drug problem, entitled "Our joint commitment to effectively addressing and countering the world drug problem",[1] in which Member States reaffirmed their determination to tackle the world drug problem and to actively promote a society free of drug abuse in order to help to ensure that all people can live in health, dignity, and peace, with security and prosperity, and reaffirmed their determination to address public health, safety and social problems resulting from drug abuse,

Recognizing that, as part of a comprehensive integrated and balanced approach to addressing and countering the world drug problem, appropriate emphasis should be placed on individuals, families and communities, with a view to promoting and protecting the health, safety and well-being of all humanity,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 72/139 of 12 December 2017, in which the Assembly urged Member States to respect, protect and promote the right to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health, with particular attention given to the health needs of the most vulnerable,

Recalling also Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 59/5 of 22 March 2016, in which it called upon Member States to develop, as needed, and implement national drug policies and programmes that take into account the specific needs of women and girls,

[1] General Assembly resolution S-30/1, annex.

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Noting that the *Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2017*[2] highlights, inter alia, that a significant proportion of people affected by drug use disorders do not access treatment,

Gravely concerned about the social and economic barriers, in particular poverty, that continue to hinder the access of women to treatment for drug use and, in some cases, a lack of sufficient resources allocated for removing those barriers, and fully aware that women are acutely affected by particular consequences of drug abuse, such as sexually transmitted diseases, and by the consequences of domestic violence and drug-facilitated crime,

Recalling its resolution 60/7 of 17 March 2017, in which it called upon Member States, in accordance with national and domestic legislation, to develop, implement, monitor and evaluate scientific evidence-based community, family and school age- and gender-sensitive drug prevention programmes and strategies addressing the needs of children and adolescents,

Recalling also its decision, in its resolution 60/1 of 17 March 2017, to continue to facilitate, in an inclusive manner, the active participation of civil society, including the scientific community and academia, in the work of the Commission, in accordance with the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council and with the established practice of the Commission,

Noting that the *International Standards for the Treatment of Drug Use Disorders* include the principle of responding to the specific needs of vulnerable members of society, as appropriate,

1. *Calls upon* Member States to take additional steps to enhance their understanding of the specific needs of vulnerable members of society in response to the world drug problem;

2. *Also calls upon* Member States to take additional steps to enhance their understanding of the specific challenges to public health and well-being, and risk factors that make some members of society particularly vulnerable to drug use;

3. *Further calls upon* Member States to strengthen efforts to ensure non-discriminatory access to health care and social services for vulnerable members of society in the framework of comprehensive demand reduction strategies;

4. *Encourages* Member States, as appropriate and in line with national legislative and administrative systems, to promote a participatory role for all relevant members of society, in particular those who are vulnerable, in the development and implementation of the national drug policies and programmes;

5. *Calls upon* national authorities, in line with national legislation and in accordance with the three international drug control conventions, to consider including in national prevention, treatment, care, recovery, rehabilitation and social reintegration measures and programmes, effective measures aimed at ensuring well-being and minimizing the adverse public health and social consequences of drug abuse;

6. *Encourages* Member States to ensure the involvement of women at all stages of the development, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of drug policies and programmes directed at or relevant to them, with particular emphasis on addressing the specific vulnerabilities and special needs of women, including issues related to pregnancy and childcare, women with substance use disorders in the justice and prison systems and the impact of other people's drug abuse on women, including exposure to domestic violence;

7. *Also encourages* Member States, when developing and implementing drug policies and programmes addressing the specific needs of vulnerable members of

[2] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.18.XI.1.

society, to promote, as appropriate, a participatory role for young people and the organizations that work with them;

8. *Encourages* Member States to identify the availability and evaluate the accessibility of drug treatment and other related services for elderly populations and the impact on the elderly of family members' drug abuse;

9. *Also encourages* Member States, within national legislative and administrative systems, to work towards identifying and addressing the specific vulnerabilities associated with drug use disorders among indigenous populations, where appropriate, paying particular attention to overcoming barriers to accessing effective, comprehensive, scientific evidence-based demand reduction initiatives;

10. *Encourages* international cooperation through the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, and other relevant United Nations agencies within their respective mandates, to provide technical assistance and capacity-building, upon request, to support Member States in addressing the specific needs of vulnerable members of society in response to the world drug problem and in continuing to keep the Commission on Narcotic Drugs appropriately informed about the progress made in this regard;

11. *Encourages* Member States, when developing drug policies and programmes addressing the specific needs of vulnerable members of society, to promote a participatory role, where appropriate, for the scientific community and academia, through the scientific evidence they provide, and for civil society;

12. *Invites* Member States and other donors to consider providing extrabudgetary resources for the above-mentioned purposes, in accordance with the rules and procedures of the United Nations.

United Nations E/CN.7/2018/L.11

Economic and Social Council

Distr.: Limited
13 February 2018

Original: English

Commission on Narcotic Drugs
Sixty-first session
Vienna, 12–16 March 2018
Item 7 of the provisional agenda*
Follow-up to the special session of the General Assembly on the world drug problem held in 2016, including the seven thematic areas of the outcome document of the special session

Canada and Uruguay: draft resolution

Removing stigma as a barrier to the availability and delivery of health, care and social services for people who use drugs

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Concerned by the effect of stigmatization on the availability and delivery of health, care and social services for people who use drugs,

Mindful of our commitment to addressing the world drug problem to help ensure that all people can live in health, dignity and peace, with security and prosperity, and reaffirming our determination to address public health, safety and social problems that can result from drug use,

Recognizing, as part of a comprehensive, integrated and balanced approach to addressing and countering the world drug problem, that appropriate emphasis should be placed on individuals, families, communities and society as a whole, with a view to promoting and protecting the health, safety and well-being of all humanity,

Guided by the operational recommendation contained in the outcome document of the thirtieth special session of the General Assembly, entitled "Our joint commitment to effectively addressing and countering the world drug problem",[1] to prevent social marginalization and promote non-stigmatizing attitudes, which may include taking measures to remove stigmatization as a barrier to the availability and delivery of health, care and social services for people who use drugs,

Guided also by the reaffirmation contained in the outcome document of the thirtieth special session of the General Assembly of the need to strengthen cooperation between the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and other United Nations entities, within their respective mandates, in their efforts to support Member States in the implementation of international drug control treaties in accordance with applicable human rights obligations and to promote protection of and respect for

* E/CN.7/2018/1.

[1] General Assembly resolution S-30/1, annex.

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human rights and the dignity of all individuals in the context of drug policies and laws, strategies and programmes,

Recalling the operational recommendation contained in the outcome document of the thirtieth special session of the General Assembly to promote and strengthen regional and international cooperation in developing and implementing treatment-related initiatives, enhance technical assistance and capacity-building and ensure non-discriminatory access to a broad range of interventions, including psychosocial, behavioural and medication-assisted treatment, as appropriate and in accordance with national legislation, as well as to rehabilitation, social reintegration and recovery-support programmes, including access to such services in prisons and after imprisonment, giving special attention to the specific needs of women, children and youth in this regard,

Recalling also the operational recommendation contained in the outcome document of the thirtieth special session of the General Assembly to ensure non-discriminatory access to health, care and social services in prevention, primary care and treatment programmes, including those offered to persons in prison or pretrial detention, which are to be on a level equal to those available in the community, and ensure that women, including detained women, have access to adequate health services and counselling, including those particularly needed during pregnancy,

Acknowledging the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,[2] in which Heads of State and Government pledged that no one would be left behind in the pursuit of the goals set out in that Agenda, and recalling their commitment to ending, by 2030, the epidemics of AIDS and tuberculosis and to combating viral hepatitis and other communicable diseases, and to strengthening the prevention and treatment of substance use disorders,

Recognizing that marginalization, stigmatizing attitudes, discrimination and fear of social, employment-related or legal repercussions may dissuade many who need help from accessing it and lead those who are in stable long-term recovery from a substance use disorder to avoid disclosure of their status as a person in recovery from addiction,

Underlining the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights entitled "Study on the impact of the world drug problem on the enjoyment of human rights",[3] which state that the right to health at international law should be protected by ensuring that persons who use drugs have access to health-related information and treatment on a non-discriminatory basis,

1. *Calls upon* Member States to recognize that stigmatization occurs when a person who uses drugs is subject to discrimination or prejudice when seeking or receiving health, care and social services;

2. *Invites* Member States to recognize that when language is applied that describes a person who uses drugs in a manner that encourages or can lead to discrimination or prejudice, it is considered stigmatizing language;

3. *Encourages* Member States, within their national and regional contexts, to promote within their relevant agencies the use of non-stigmatizing language in the development of evidence-based policies related to the availability and delivery of health, care and social services for people who use drugs;

4. *Requests* Member States, within their national and regional contexts, to promote within their relevant agencies, programmes and strategies, particularly those involved in responding to drug use, the meaningful inclusion of people who use drugs, and people who provide support to people who use drugs, in the development of

[2] General Assembly resolution 70/1.
[3] A/HRC/30/65.

evidence-based policies regarding the availability and delivery of health, care and social services for people who use drugs;

5. *Urges* Member States, through bilateral, regional and international cooperation, to include in their existing training programmes for agencies in the areas of health, care and social services, an awareness of stigmatization of people who use drugs and measures to remove stigmatization in the implementation of these services;

6. *Also urges* Member States to include in their existing training programmes the effect of stigmatization on access and delivery of services to people who use drugs, including raising awareness among their law enforcement, border control and other relevant officials with regard to respecting the rights of all persons, without discrimination on any ground;

7. *Urges* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, in cooperation with other relevant regional, interregional and international organizations and Member States, to integrate awareness of stigmatization into existing training programmes for agencies in the areas of health, care and social services, and training programmes for law enforcement, border control and other relevant officials, where appropriate;

8. *Calls upon* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue coordinating efforts with other relevant United Nations organizations, bodies and agencies, in particular the World Health Organization, the Human Rights Council and the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS, to support an increase in awareness of stigmatization and approaches to remove stigmatization in the implementation of health, care and social services for people who use drugs and to ensure respect for the human rights and dignity of all individuals in the context of drug programmes, strategies and policies;

9. *Requests* the Secretariat to report to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its sixty-third session on the implementation of the present resolution, including on how Member States have incorporated non-stigmatizing language in their respective evidence-based policies related to the availability and delivery of health, care and social services for people who use drugs.

United Nations E/CN.7/2018/L.12

Economic and Social Council

Distr.: Limited
15 March 2018

Original: English

Commission on Narcotic Drugs
Sixty-first session
Vienna, 12–16 March 2018
Agenda item 12
Provisional agenda for the sixty-second session of the Commission

Draft decision submitted by the Chair

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs recommends to the Economic and Social Council the adoption of the following draft decision:

Draft decision

Report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its sixty-first session and provisional agenda for its sixty-second session

The Economic and Social Council:

(a) Takes note of the report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its sixty-first session;

(b) Also takes note of Commission decision 55/1;

(c) Approves the provisional agenda for the sixty-second session set out below.

Provisional agenda for the sixty-second session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs

1. Election of officers.

2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.

Ministerial segment

3. Ministerial segment[1]

Operational segment

4. Strategic management, budgetary and administrative questions:

   (a) Work of the standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime;

[1] Subject to the outcome of negotiations on the organizational arrangements for the ministerial segment to be held during the sixty-second session of the Commission, to be held in 2019.

V.18-01589 (E)

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(b) Directives on policy and budgetary issues for the drug programme of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime;

(c) Working methods of the Commission;

(d) Staff composition of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and other related matters.

Normative segment

5. Implementation of the international drug control treaties:

(a) Changes in the scope of control of substances;

(b) Challenges and future work of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the World Health Organization in the review of substances for possible scheduling recommendations;

(c) International Narcotics Control Board;

(d) International cooperation to ensure the availability of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances for medical and scientific purposes while preventing their diversion;

(e) Other matters arising from the international drug control treaties.

6. Implementation of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem:

(a) Demand reduction and related measures;

(b) Supply reduction and related measures;

(c) Countering money-laundering and promoting judicial cooperation to enhance international cooperation.

7. Follow-up to the special session of the General Assembly on the world drug problem held in 2016, including the seven thematic areas of the outcome document of the special session.

8. Inter-agency cooperation and coordination of efforts in addressing and countering the world drug problem.

9. Recommendations of the subsidiary bodies of the Commission.

10. Contributions by the Commission to the work of the Economic and Social Council, in line with General Assembly resolution 68/1, including follow-up to and review and implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

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11. Provisional agenda for the sixty-third session of the Commission.

12. Other business.

13. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its sixty-second session.

V.18-01589